



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

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THE
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BY

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To whom all Communications must be ad-
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

What though we were Rivals of Yore.

(From Bently's Miscellany for August.)

What though we were rivals of yore,
It seems you the victor have proved,
Henceforth we are rivals no more;
For I must forget I have loved.
You tell me you wed her today,
I thank you for telling the worst;
Adieu then! to horse and away!
But hold—let us drink her health first!

Alas! I confess I was wrong
To cope with so charming a knight;
Excelling in dance and in song,
Well dressed, debonnaire, and polite!
So, putting all envy aside,
I take a new flask from the shelf;
Another full glass to the bride,
And now a full glass to yourself.

You'll drink a full bumper to me,
So well I have borne my defeat?
To the nymphs who the bridemaids will be,
And to each of the friends you will meet.
You are weary?—one glass to renew;
You are dozing?—one glass to restore;
You are sleeping?—proud rival, adieu!
Excuse me for looking the door.

There's fee in the hand of the priest!
There's a kiss on the cheek of the bride?
And the guest she expected the least?
Is he who now sits by her side?
Oh, well may the loiterer fail,
His love is the grape of the Rhine?
And the spirit most sure to prevail,
Was never the spirit of wine.

Written for the Casket.

MARION BOTHWELL.

(Concluded.)

'This must not be,' he would say to Marion; 'your young life must be no longer wasted within the walls of a prison. Its perfect solitude is far more endurable than the sacrifice of my child!'

But Marion was not to be shaken; and though an asylum was proffered her by several of the more wealthy families around her, she persisted in remaining the constant attendant of her father. Her character was, however, creating a strong solicitude in his behalf. Her piety, her gentleness, her beauty, had attracted observation and awakened an interest in softening her fate. Her father was proffered his liberty upon condition of his future neutrality; but neither his principles nor his pride would suffer him to enter into the required compact. His long estranged friend, the Rev. Dunseath, visited him, and strove by every plausible argument to change his determination; but he remained inflexible. Marion's health was every day failing, and many an eye looked on her rapidly fading form with painful interest. Mr. Bothwell's heart was wrung with unutterable pangs, but his spirit was still unbroken. He was one night roused from a feverish slumber by a crash at his door. It was forced open—the murmur of several voices was heard, succeeded by the sound of retreating footsteps, and then a single man entered.

'Rise!' he said and follow me.'

'What would you have?' asked Mr. Bothwell.

'Nothing, but to set you at liberty. Almost believing himself in a dream, he instinctively obeyed. His guide strode on before him at no ordinary pace, till having reached the border of a wood he suddenly stopped. A horse, tied among the branches, was dimly seen by the light of a few straggling stars. The man loosed it, and flinging the reins to the astonished Bothwell, exclaimed, 'Now take yourself off as speedily as possible.'

'I cannot go till I know to whose friend-

ship—'

'Friendship has had little to do with your liberation.'

'Who are you, then?'

'No matter—wherever I am, I abhor your principles, and had you stood alone, you might have lain in your jail till doomsday; but there is one who shared it with you to whom I owe everlasting gratitude. I am now one of a self-instituted company, whose business it is to scour the country and ferret out its skulking enemies; but I was once your neighbor—I was poor—a long train of sickness and misfortunes had swept away my little farm. I had a large family of motherless children, and one, a boy of seven years, helpless from infancy. I was unable to bestow upon him the tenderness or attention his situation required; and when I saw him sitting melancholy & alone, while other children were at play a-

bout him, and thought of her who used to keep him by her side, and form so many schemes to amuse him—the man's voice grew tremulous—he paused. 'I was employed to work in your fields, and having no one to whose care I could willingly entrust my crippled boy, I used to take him with me; and he would sit the livelong day braiding grass and straw, or weaving flowers. Your daughter noticed him; and she would take him away for hours; and at last he told me, with glistening eyes, that he had learned to read. Yes, the daughter of the man who would have scorned to know his laborer away from his work, had spent hours and days in teaching my poor helpless child, whom I had no means of instructing. And, oh! what a source of comfort it opened to him; and when he would bring the fine books she had given him, his pale face would light up so,—but I detain you. Go! you are but one man; you can do us but little harm. There is no one who knows Marion Bothwell but will be glad of your escape. I found no difficulty in getting assistance to break your jail. Those who may pursue will not recognize you. Your horse is a fleet one; he is your own, he was taken from your own stables. Here is money—away!'

'Noble American! would to God yourself and countrymen were engaged in a better cause.—With hearts thus alive to better sentiments, why will you bring upon yourselves the ruin with which this war must terminate?'

'Give yourself no uneasiness for us—we are satisfied that you have a chance of living to see the result. If you have aught of a message for Marion, I will deliver it.'

'Tell her that I wish her immediately to seek that asylum with our Quaker friend which he has so repeatedly proffered.'

When Marion rose the following morning, a hasty scroll announcing her father's escape, lay in her window. The friend alluded to was an English gentleman living near New York, who, since Mr. Bothwell's imprisonment, had frequently solicited her to accept a home in his family.—Marion no longer hesitated to comply. She took a grateful leave of the humble family, whose uniform kindness had been a balm to her sorrows; and after a journey which afforded no incident, was established in an inmate of the quiet domicile, around which a peaceful religion had drawn a charmed and separating line from the tumults of war. Her perturbed and agitated heart soon partook of the holy calm which hovers, like an abiding Sabbath hush, with a pervading influence in the dwelling of the Quaker, and her health was rapidly restored. Her tranquillity, however, was of short duration. The commanding officer of a British foraging party, who halted near the house, appeared suddenly before her, and she was once more in the arms of her father. His purpose was briefly explained. He had come to bear her away, and a hasty farewell was all that was permitted her. As she was led to the vehicle intended for her conveyance, amid the gleaming ranks of a proud and well appointed escort, her eye was struck with the contrast they afforded to the suffering and destitute bands whom she had occasionally seen reduced to the extreme of human wretchedness. They were at length within view of the British lines, and Mr. Bothwell pointed to the glittering legions, whose numbers, stretched out in the right light of a setting sun, were rendered yet more imposing by the sheen of polished arms and gilded harnessing—the glare of splendid uniforms, and all those gorgeous trappings which make up the pomp, pride, and circumstance of war.

'A little time,' said her father, with a look of triumph, as he glanced over the dazzling array, 'and we may make the tour of these rebel provinces without a guard.'

'Tis a fearful odds, indeed,' thought Marion, as her imagination at once reverted to the American army; 'whose winter marches had been marked with the blood of the half-naked and barefooted soldiery; but surely it must be a just cause that thus nerves them to the desperate conflict.'

Marion was now ushered into a circle of boundless gaiety. She was surrounded with all the splendid pageantry, the seductive amusements, with which a gallant army, quartered in a rich city—flushed with its easy conquest, and reckless of the future as the dramatic personæ of some tragic pantomime, whiled away the intervals of inaction. Amid these scenes, too, she moved the object of general attraction;—the voice of flattery was on her ear, and gay and chivalrous forms were at her feet. But if these things wrought any change in the heart of Marion, it was to render more intense her still cherished affection for him whom, in her sleeping and waking dreams, she beheld struggling with the

horrors of war without its adventitious excitements.

Her loveliness was not of that cast which calls forth the mere admiration of the moment; many a heart felt its influence, and among the aspirants to her hand, Colonel Moreland, bearing fresh laurels, again appeared, and again her rejection threw a cloud over the countenance of her father. But it was now of sorrow rather than anger. His tenderness was mingled with a trust—a deep sense of her virtues, which would no longer suffer him to attempt the exercise of an arbitrary control. But when he found that equally splendid offers were repeatedly rejected, he ventured to expostulate.

'Tell me, Marion, whence this strange insensibility proceeds. Is it possible that you still cherish the unworthy attachment?—Marion lifted her calm eye to his face. 'Unworthy!' she repeated; 'what is there of worth in the characters my father approves that is wanting in Alfred Halleck's?' Mr. Bothwell was silent. 'Yet hear me, my dear sir, and do not look thus coldly on your child. While I have life, I shall indeed cherish his memory with sentiments that would render me criminal as the wife of another. But do not suppose I have a thought or hope of becoming his. When we last met there was no eye upon us but Heaven's—no earthly being near us with authority to enforce our separation; yet my promise to my father was not forgotten, and we bade each other an everlasting farewell—a farewell that was more dreadful to my heart than the pang which will still it forever.'

Marion's countenance had become agitated, but the next moment it was quickly lifted in devotional thankfulness to the Power that had then supported her; for she recollected, that had she listened to the solicitations of her lover, for her immediate flight, the execution of her father would have been consummated. Mr. Bothwell drew her silently towards him, and kissed her cold cheek. He would have given worlds at that moment to have rendered her happy. 'If, thought he, as he marked the traces of inward struggle which shaded her soft features,—if Alfred Halleck would abandon this mad contest, he rose precipitately and left the room. The young insurgent was at this time a prisoner in the city, and though Mr. Bothwell had till now purposely avoided him, he suddenly determined to seek an immediate interview.

'If he will but listen to reason, Marion shall be his, and ere this he must surely be satisfied that he is wasting his life in an unavailing strife.' Thus musing, he reached the quarters assigned the American captives, and Captain Halleck was before him. His appearance afforded an impressive commentary on the sufferings to which he was subjected. His full and fine form was attenuated, the rich coloring of his cheek gone, his eye sunken, and the crisped and glossy hair that clustered round his capacious brow hung damp and heavy over his ashy temples. Still his countenance retained an expression of firmness, of steadfast and undeviating purpose—the seal of a spirit that death only could subdue; & for a moment Mr. Bothwell stood before the captive provincial disconcerted and awestruck. Recovering himself, however, with some little effort, he soon opened the object of his visit. He regretted in the most flattering terms that energies like his should be squandered in a struggle which, to say nothing of its justice, must prove ineffectual. Not merely pardon and an exemption from inevitable ruin, but wealth and high advancement would be the reward of a return to his legitimate fealty. Deep, bitter, burning scorn curled the lip of Halleck as he spoke. His eye literally flashed, and his whole frame, sinking as it was with the weakness of disease, seemed dilated and breathing with power.

'I knew not,' he said, 'that the rules of civilized warfare, subjected a prisoner to insult; and if this be the purport of your visit, I may at least be spared the trouble of reply.'

Mr. Bothwell attempted some justification, but Halleck turning abruptly away, declined all further parley, and the former stood some moments silently contemplating the faded form on which the mastery of mind could still impress so intense an expression.

'Were he directed by proper views he would indeed be worthy of Marion; and this sentiment yet urged him to farther exertion. 'If you knew,' he began, in a hesitating manner, 'that I have been prompted to this visit by the friendship of one—'

in short, that my wish to render my child happy.—The mounted blood again fled the cheek of Halleck; the soldier became merged in the lover, and staggering back, he exclaimed, 'Tell me at once if Marion yet takes any interest in my fate?'

'She does, and if you could be pre-

vailed upon.—The young officer recovered.

'Did Marion commission you to make this degrading proposal? Would she accept a traitor to his country? If so, her affection otherwise would be priceless to me as my hopes of heaven, I would cast it from me. Know you not,' he continued, pointing to a group of squalid and miserable looking wretches, many of whom were evidently hastening to that prison from which no earthly power could ransom them, 'that the lowest, the vilest of these men, at whose sufferings, since we have been your prisoners, humanity would stand aghast, would spurn the offer of all the wealth that is arrayed against the country as the price of their deserting it?'

'I have been mistaken in the American character,' exclaimed Mr. Bothwell, as he returned slowly homeward; and for the first time he was half convinced of the justness of the American cause. 'Yet, poor fellows,' he added, 'these high toned sentiments must be speedily dampened, and they themselves swept away in the tide of our overwhelming victory.'

From that moment he carefully forbore every subject that could probe the heart of his child, and seasons went and came without bringing aught of incident to change the joyless hue of her existence. Captain Halleck had been exchanged, and it was five years after the interview we have related ere they again met. It was then at Yorktown, and the young American stood at the head of his band among the ranks which were drawn up to receive the memorable surrender which formed the closing scene of the long and doubtful struggle. America was free, and the power which had successively humbled France & Spain, had bent to the arm of provincial might.

A year afterwards, and while his subdued countrymen were preparing for their final embarkation, Mr. Bothwell, yielding to the influence of powerful recollections, went to visit the estate which his loyalty had forfeited. It was but little changed, and he could not wander an alien and an intruder over scenes which he had once regarded so fondly, without the most painful emotions. What were the purposes of man, his cherished enjoyments, his anticipations of the future? What was the pride of nations, the distinction of name? Thus musing he reached the grave of his wife. The young willow he had planted beside it was full grown, and in its long, streaming branches threw a waving shadow like a veil mourning, far over the spot. There were still traces of care—the care of some spirit yet cherishing a fond remembrance of the slumberer there round the grove. Even the violets which Marion had scattered over it, they seemed to have remained and blossomed there, or were these planted by another hand? As Mr. Bothwell stood gazing on the spot, a lad of some fifteen years old, who had been reclining under the shadow of the willow, with a book in his hand, arose on crutches and was moving away.

'Can you tell me,' said Mr. Bothwell, who had not before observed him, 'who is the owner of this estate?'

'It belongs to government, I believe, sir.'

'And who occupies it?'

'The house is at present unoccupied, but the fields are rented out, and my father rents one of them.'

'Who is your father? The boy named him. 'Was he sometimes employed as a laborer on this estate by the former owner, before it was confiscated?'

'Aye, many a day, sir.'

'And are you the little boy,' enquired Mr. Bothwell, glancing with the liveliest interest over the disfigured limbs of his young informant, 'whom he used to bring with him when he came to work?'

'I am.'

'Do you still remember Marion Bothwell?'

'Remember her! Ah, sir, if you but knew—'

'What?'

'How many hours I have set with her in this very spot, beside this grave, while she first taught me to read, and would hear me repeat the prayers my own dead mother had taught me. But for her I must still have been a burden to my poor father, who is well nigh worn out with the war; but I shall now be soon able to keep a small school, and can earn my own bread. No, sir, I can never forget her; and it is for her sake that I often come here to see that the weeds she used to pluck so carefully are still kept away.'

Mr. Bothwell was deeply affected, and as the boy turned away he drew forth his purse, but his eye at that moment caught a view of the high road, and the intended donation, with the unfortunate object of it, were alike forgotten. A horseman in the American uniform, was slowly passing, and his riveted gaze and abstracted manner indicated some strong interest in the scenes

which he surveyed. They instantly recognized each other, and Captain Halleck sprang from his horse and approached.

'Must we still meet as enemies?' he exclaimed, extending his hand; but the subdued Bothwell grasped it with fervour, and some moments of silent emotion succeeded.

'You are alone,' said Halleck, at length; 'may I ask for her who was once the presiding influence among these haunts?'

'Marion,' replied Mr. Bothwell, 'only awaits my return to New York to abandon forever a land that has afforded her little of happiness.'

'Is she still—still yours, or has she assumed—'

'She is still unmarried,' said the other; and a glow, like a flood of sunshine poured suddenly over a troubled sky, lighted up Halleck's features.

'Tell me then, dearest sir, if I may not yet aspire to happiness? Will you still withhold your sanction from an affection which has survived hope, & endured time, and separation, and change?'

'You ask me,' answered the agitated Bothwell, 'to resign all that now binds me to life. You would hardly abandon the country you have so faithfully defended, to follow us to a foreign home.'

'And why abandon it yourself? This spot, these scenes, were once dear to you. They may, they shall be restored. I have some influence with our government, and a representation of the peculiar circumstances by which you were influenced will procure their restitution. My uncle's interest, also, in your behalf.'

'Let us see Mr. Dunseath,' was the reply; 'and then return with me to Marion, and she shall decide.'

Shall we follow them to hear that decision—or shall we pass on to the moment which in the course of a few short months actually arrived—when the no longer presiding Bothwell, finally reinstated in his beloved estate, and surrounded by his American neighbors, pronounced the deep paternal benediction, the bridal blessing, which hallowed the long and faithful attachment of his child—when the Rev. Dunseath lifted his hands to heaven in fervent prayer for the united objects of his dearest earthly regard? When the farmer, who had forced the prison doors of the loyalist, and who had received an ample reward from his now unfettered hand, partook of the festivities; and the pensive face of that young cripple beamed with joy, that his early benefactress was restored to the scenes where he had so gratefully cherished her memory?—J. L. D.

HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—To go into a Printing office, look over the compositor's shoulder and read his copy.—*Lewis and Clark Telegraph.*

DITTO.—To go into an editor's room, rummage among his newspapers, and look over his shoulder to read his manuscript.—*U. S. Gazette.*

HEIGHT OF HONESTY.—To go into a Printing office and put your fingers on any thing, or talk with the compositor's.—*Id. Id.*

HEIGHT OF JUSTICE.—To kick such a rascal out without ceremony.—*Public Ledger.*

STEAMBOAT AND EGGS.—A few days since, as one of our steamboats was coming down a bay in the interior, an old lady was observed running from her house towards the shore, waving her handkerchief and endeavoring otherwise to attract attention.

Arretez vous, Monsieur le capitaine! arretez! she cried as soon as she was near enough to be heard.

'Well, what do you want?' he inquired.

'I have just got seven eggs, and ma poulette is making un autre. If you shall attendez von leele minute, I shall have von douzaine pour le marche!'

'To the devil with your eggs!—Go ahead!—*N. Orleans Pickayune.*

For the New York Daily Express, of the 12th Van Buren Economy.—From the debate in Congress we learn the following facts. We want our readers to observe that these charges were openly made by members of Congress on the floor of the House and were not contradicted.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, stated as a fact, that the Government had paid \$7000 for 40 cords of wood,—what will all honest farmers say to this? He also said, that for a single trip of a steamboat on the River Apalachicola, the owner had received a sum equal to the whole cost of the boat, and what will Mr. Grundy say to that?

He further said, from what he had heard, he was satisfied that the public money had, in many cases, been worse than thrown away. Mr. Bond also said, he was informed that in a certain instance \$20,000 had been drawn by a private individual professing to be a Captain of Volunteers,

who had presented all the necessary papers...when in fact he had only four or five men.

Mr. Bond also said, D80,000 had been granted on the mere request of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, —and soon after the same Committee asked for one million, and since wanted one and a half millions more! No wonder this Florida war costs so much, when we pay one hundred and seventy five dollars for a cord of wood, and three thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars a piece, for a captain and five men in buckram.

TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

(Brockville, Sept. 30.)
If there are any persons in this District who really desire separation from the Mother Country, and a union with the neighboring States, we honestly and sincerely recommend the following Letter to their serious perusal and attention. The writer is Mr. H. Frey, of the State of Pennsylvania, who is a native citizen of the Union, and a brother to Mr. S. C. Frey, of this town. It is known, that Mr. Frey's brother in this place, is neither a Conservative nor the friend of a Conservative; at least so far as politics are concerned; but that on the contrary, he is the Agent for Mr. Mackenzie's publication of Tom Paine's 'Common Sense,' and the Secretary to the 'Johnstown District Reformers, Society.' His brother born, educated and nurtured in the very cradle of republicanism, and having the experience of the deleterious workings of 'elective institutions,' could be governed by no other feeling than attachment to the cause of truth, and affection for his brother, in addressing to him such a letter.

The original, from which the following extract is taken, was shown to us by Mr. David D. Jones, and we most sincerely hope, that its perusal will not be unattended with beneficial effects upon the minds of those who at the instigation of wily demagogues, would cast off their natural or sworn allegiance, and rush headlong into a reckless and guilty, but ineffectual and impotent struggle.

The following is the extract.
'Fairview, Pa., Sept. 2d, 1827.

'Dear Brother,
'I am very sorry to see by the newspapers, that the revolutionary spirit is spreading in the Canadas; depend upon it, these poor people are misled, by a parcel of selfish demagogues, who only wish to ride into power on their backs...they prate liberty and their lost rights...let them take a look over on this side, and compare situations; they are actually, politically speaking, better off than the people in the United States, with all our parade about liberty. You are nominally governed by a monarch. We in reality under a despotism of the most odious kind, party spirit wielded by an artful cabal at Washington—our country groaning under its misgovernment. I hope you will never be found acting against your government; if grievances exist, recollect that they exist in all governments—petition to have them redressed...but do not look for perfection in any change, if you could even effect it. It is probable your self-styled patriots would like to kick up a civil war with a view of getting aid from us...such a hope would be most delusive—if Canada were to succeed after a bloody struggle, in throwing of their present government, they would never be allowed to join the United States. We don't want them. We have territory enough; let me advise you by all means, to keep clear of politics, and beware of those who are always making great professions of regard for the liberties of the people, and of redressing their wrongs—this was the hobby with old Jackson, and there never lived a more arbitrary, corrupt old—his successor not so popular, will have to change his tune, but in the mean time, we are ruined: you have no idea of the commercial distress at present existing with us—and it will continue, till the currency is restored—and that will not be till we have a national Bank, to regulate the state Banks and equalize exchanges.

'Yours affectionately
'H. FREY.'

'S. C. FREY.'

The American Government has decided that Texas shall not, under present circumstances, be admitted as a member of the United States, and the President, Mr. Van Buren, has laid before Congress copies of the correspondence between him, and the quasi Government of Texas on that subject. The following is a portion of it as given in the New York Commercial Advertiser—Mont. Her.

So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan minister plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect our rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of General Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy, and the obvious welfare of the United States.

Uncommon Trial.—At the Orange County Circuit Court the following trial took place on Tuesday last:—

James Decker was tried on an indictment for enticing from her parents, without their consent, and marrying her, a girl under 14 years of age, named Margaret Relyea.

This offence is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding three years, or confinement in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both of the latter. The prisoner is a young man about nineteen years of age, and probably was not aware of the nature of the offence, and the punishment prescribed for it in the statute. He appeared very much affected, and wept freely while the jury were out deliberating upon his case. The parties reside in the village of Warwick, and from the testimony it appears that the young bride was a willing victim. On the morning of the elopement she proceeded on foot, with her intended and his sister, from Warwick to Edenville, a distance of several miles, with a view of having the marriage solemnized before Esquire Houston. That gentleman being absent from home, the bride suggested the propriety of going on to Amity, declaring 'if it was not fixed now it never would be fixed.' The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Flour.—It is estimated that the people of the United States require for their maintenance 18,000,000 barrels of flour annually. On the ratio used by the United States army, it would be 24,000,000, but this is too large for the whole population, and probably 18,000,000 is a near approximation to the actual consumption. As there was planted in the United States about eight millions of acres of land in wheat, intelligent men estimate the crop for 1837, at 25 bushels to the acre, which at 80 cents the bushel will be worth \$160,000,000. Estimating 5 bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour this will give 40,000,000 of barrels, or a surplus for export or to remain in barns of 22,000,000 barrels. At the least calculation there is no doubt wheat enough raised the present season, to supply the country two years, and if it is not monopolized by speculators or the grain kept back by the growers, the price of flour ought the ensuing winter not to exceed \$5 per barrel, the price of 1822. In the spring of that year, good superfine flour was sold in Philadelphia for \$3.25 per barrel.—Essex Reg.

The Wheat Region of New York.—The Onondia, (N. Y.) Whig, says the Wheat region of the State of New York comprises the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Yates, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara and Genesee, and parts of Tompkins, Steuben, Chautauque, Alleghany and Erie. In many of the towns of these counties, the surplus wheat raised, that is to say, the quantity over and above what is necessary to sustain the population of the town, is from 60,000 to 100,000 bushels. It is estimated by gentlemen residing in that part of the State, whose opportunities of ascertaining the fact are favorable, that of the present crop of wheat in that region, there will go to market at least twelve millions of bushels, still leaving in the country enough to sustain the population for the year. The writer adds that in the flouring mills at Rochester alone, at least, one hundred runs of stone are employed in making flour.

These, when doing full work, turn out from each run of stone 50 barrels of flour per day, and would require to supply them, 25,000 bushels of wheat for each 24 hours. Besides those at Rochester, there are extensive flour mills at Le Roy, Avon, Batavia, Medina, Locport, Niagara Falls, Black Rock, Canandaigua, Penn Yan, Lyons, Mendon, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Auburn, &c., comprising, at a low estimate, 500 runs of stone for flouring purposes. Allowing that each of these, including Rochester, can, when fully employed, make even 20 barrels of flour per day, it would require 50,000 bushels of wheat daily to supply them, and would take them collectively more than 12 months to manufacture the surplus wheat of this year into flour.

A correspondent of the New York Express, says that by documents appended to the census returns for 1835, there were 2051 gristmills in that State, and the value of flour manufactured at them in that year was upwards of \$20,000,000...this must have given upwards of three million barrels.—Newburyport Herald.

ADDRESS

Of the Clergy of Upper Canada, to the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

We the Clergy of Upper Canada, under our Venerable Archdeacons respectively assembled, gladly avail ourselves of this our first opportunity to convey to your Lordship our cordial congratulations upon your Lordship's elevation to the Episcopate.

We deemed it no ordinary alleviation to the general grief of the Clergy of this Diocese, that when the increasing infirmities of the late Apostolic Bishop of Quebec compelled his retirement from the arduous duties of his charge, they should have devolved upon a suffragan so zealous and efficient as your Lordship; and that, under our present mournful bereavement, they continue to be exercised by one so eminently qualified for their discharge.

No one more readily than your Lord-

ship will unite with us in the testimony we bear that, in our late revered Diocesan, the Clergy have been deprived of one who in the conscientious fulfilment of his high duties, ever regarded the objects of his charge with Christian affection and paternal love.

To do full justice to the private excellencies and public virtues of that exemplary prelate, is beyond our power: we can pay but a transient homage to his name, so deservedly dear to this Diocese, with a fervent prayer that the great head of the church may impart to us grace and strength to follow his christian example.

Under this afflictive visitation from the hand of infinite Wisdom, we rejoice to see the mantle of our departed father in God resting upon your Lordship,—in the persuasion that your close connection with his accomplished predecessor in the See of Quebec, combined with your long residence in Canada, affords a guarantee that the church in this colony shall find in you the same zealous defender of her principles and the same affectionate counsellor to her clergy.

We beg to renew our prayers that it may please the great Head of the church long to spare your Lordship to exercise this oversight, and that he may give you grace and strength to fulfil the duties of this arduous and important charge to the glory of His name, and to the advancement of that pure and reformed Church to which we have the happiness to belong.

In the name and on the behalf of the Clergy,

[Signed,]
G. G. STUART, L. L. D.
Archdeacon of Kingston.
Kingston, 7th Sept., 1837.
JOHN STRATCHAM, D. D. L. L. D.
Archdeacon of York.
Toronto, 14th Sept., 1837.

To the above his Lordship was pleased to reply as follows:—

To the venerable the Archdeacons of Kingston and York, and the Reverend the Clergy of Upper Canada.

My Venerable and Rev. Brethren,

It cannot be a small encouragement or comfort to me, in succeeding (for the present) to the administration of this Diocese, in circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, to receive the assurance of your kind and friendly estimate of my services and experience in the Church.

In the death of our revered Diocesan, we all feel that we have lost a father and a friend; and there is none who has more reason to feel it than myself. Feebly as I can hope to supply his place, either to you personally, or to the church of God, and much as I have cause to tremble in executing, under many disadvantages, the labors to which he was devoted, I yet trust, that through the mercy of the most High, I may be enabled to co-operate with you in all faithful endeavors to promote the cause in which he led the way.

If I am thankful for this expression of your confidence, I am much more thankful for the promise of your prayers. It cannot be needful to assure you that you have mine. Let us respond to your own sentiment; let us, be followers together of him whom we mourn, even as he was of CHRIST.

Your affectionate Brother,
[Signed] G. J. MONTREAL.
Quebec, 23d Sept., 1837.

Russia.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th August.—'The Emperor was present a few days ago at some practices of the artillery, in exploding mines from a great distance, the ignition being produced by means of galvanism. Two bridges were blown up; but in acting upon the second the experiment had been very nearly fatal to the Emperor. The charge was either too powerful, or a false calculation of the distance was made. The force of the explosion was so great, that an immense beam and several other large fragments fell several yards behind the spot where His Majesty was stationed. He did not show the slightest emotion, and desired that neither the inventor of the process, nor the officer who had the direction of the experiment, should be subjected to any reprimand. Having, however, afterwards learned that a gunner had been mortally wounded, his Majesty ordered the officer to be put under arrest, but the next morning he was set at liberty.'

Switzerland.

The Swiss papers of the 22d August, are filled with accounts of a succession of violent storms, which laid waste ten districts of Switzerland during the first two weeks of the month of August. In some of them the harvest and vines were completely destroyed by hailstones; in others several buildings were set on fire by lightning; & torrents, suddenly formed, occasioned dreadful inundations. The Emmenthal, in the canton of Berne, was the district which suffered most. Similar storms occurred almost simultaneously in the adjoining parts of France, the Grand Duchy of Baden, & Wurtemberg. A number of persons perished either by lightning, or were drowned in the torrents. In Friburg, Argau, Schaffhausen, and Berne, all the vines were completely ravaged by hail, which in Schaffhausen was larger than hens' eggs. At Gurnigal, in Berne, there fell hailstones weighing upward of half a pound each. The largest and loftiest trees in the forest of Baumgarten were torn up by the roots; the wind blew with such violence that the

rain fell almost horizontally. The thermometer (Reaumur) descended from 22 to 14 degrees. Most of the bridges and dykes were carried away in the Emmenthal by the swollen torrents, which floated down enormous masses of wood, and wrecks of barns and houses. Five inhabitants of the valley lost their lives, and many were wounded or missing. Several stables, with the cattle they contained, were swept away by the inundations; 30 houses were converted into heaps of ruins, two saweries disappeared, and all the rest, together with the mills, were rendered unfit for use; in short, Upper Emmenthal, to an extent of about five leagues, presented nothing but a mass of gravel and felled trees. The amount of the damage suffered by the single district is estimated at fl,000,000.

Algiers.

The Paris papers of the 28th mention the expedition against Constantina is resolved upon. It was not, says the Journal du Commerce, till after he had tried in vain all means of negotiation, that General Damremont, provoked to the utmost by the haughty refusal of Achmet, thought it was necessary to apply to the government for fresh orders, and to solicit reinforcements in case it should decide upon war. This request for reinforcements is founded on the great number of sick, by which the ranks of the army are reduced. It is in these terms that the question has been laid before the council of ministers, and decided in the affirmative. At the same time that Gen. Damremont was authorised to undertake the expedition, orders were sent to Admirals Gallois and Lalande to go with their squadrons to blockade Tunis, where, according to positive information, persons coming from Constantinople were to be landed, being intended for Constantina.

England.

Spirited conduct of the Queen.—It has been reported to us, that a young and deserving West-end bookseller, who was honored by the support of her Majesty when Princess Victoria, was applied to for his vote, during the Westminster election, by an officer of the Household, for Evans and Leader.—The bookseller very frankly said, 'I have promised Sir George Murray a plumper; and I must keep my word.' Away went the officer of the palace; and in a few days afterwards the bookseller wrote to the proper authority, claiming her Majesty's gracious promise of appointment, when he was informed it could not take place. Upon this the bookseller wrote a letter to the Queen, and sent it through a private channel, stating the facts, and submitting his claims to her Majesty's gracious consideration; the result was a reply in her Majesty's own hand, repudiating the authority of the Household officer, and appointing her own bookseller. May not the same spirited disposition, at no distant period, induce a hope that her Majesty will appoint her own Ministers?—Age.

Our unreasonable Queen.—Lord Melbourne exclaimed, we have heard, in a moment of angry disappointment, the other day, 'I had rather have to manage ten Kings than one Queen.' William gave but little trouble, while the girl I am now governing never signs a paper I lay before her without first asking me for a reason.' Poor Lord Melbourne! we can imagine nothing so troublesome to him as the demand for a reason, and we should almost be afraid lest the 'girl' that can so easily put him out of humour should take it into her head some fine morning to put him out of office. Poor Lord Melbourne!—Northampton Herald.

Is there to be a Coalition?—The speech that the Duke of Wellington made at the close of the last Session of Parliament, conveyed as our readers will recollect, an allusion to the probable event of a certain change of position of public men when the new Parliament assembled; and a hint that a different line of conduct might be adopted upon certain measures should such a change take place. At the time, many persons imagined that his Grace's remark had some reference to the possibility of certain public events during the recess occurring, which might tend to bring the possibility of a coalition of parties, and we believe that certain events have occurred which induce a suspicion that a coalition is in course of concoction. Whether we are right in our suspicion, a very short time must show. If any coalition occurs, it must be between certain leading Conservatives and certain moderate Whigs, who will meet half way, for the purpose of freeing the Commons from the control of the Irish Beggarmen and the ultra Radical brigade. A party, it is presumed, could, out of the present returns, be found of sufficient strength to resist the assaults of any political section or sections; and measures might be adopted which would neutralise collision between the Houses, and enable the Queen's Government, in a new form, to proceed with dignity, vigour and efficacy. This, it must be confessed, appears plausible enough; and the desire that the opening years of the young Queen's reign should not be recorded in history as a time of partisan tumult, and war of party ascendancy, is equally plausible.—Age.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Our readers cannot forget the celebrated letter written by the Earl of Durham to his Lordship's Steward, as to the principles by which he hoped his tenants would be actuated in voting during the general elections; and which in consequence of the Constitutional & Conservative sentiments,

it contained, no less surprised the public in general, as presenting a great change in the politics of his Lordship than it afforded satisfaction to the true friends of the country. The Earl of Durham fills high and important stations in her Majesty's service; but it is only as the head and parent of the Melbourne administration that his opinions ought rather to be weighed. Whatever point they may tend to, they will present a sure token of the general party which his Lordship is disposed to patronize. They are, therefore worthy of occasional notice, and it is on that account that we deem it necessary, on the present occasion, to allude to the public conduct of Lord Durham.

While moving an Address to the Queen from the county of Durham, his Lordship said:

I believe, whatever may be our differences of political opinion, whatever means we may adopt for the purpose of showing them, that not one free-born Briton but will glory in the fact that the main and essential principle of the constitution of this country is that of attachment to the Monarchy. I blame not the insinuations of other countries where that principle is not predominant or not recognized. But I do hold, that for all the purposes of practical freedom—for the purpose of preventing that incessant canvassing in the field of ambition, which has so much prevailed elsewhere, no principle deserves to be better supported, no institution is more valuable than that which places in one family the hereditary monarchy of the State. It was in pursuance of these principles that I had the honour, many years ago, to move an address to his late Majesty King George the Fourth. It is in pursuance of the same principles that I humbly rise now to propose an address to her Majesty; but if, upon any occasion, I have felt more essentially than on another the necessity of the free, cordial and unanimous voice of the people of this country reaching the Throne, it is on the present occasion. For whom do we see placed on that Throne? We see a fair, young, and interesting female; arrived at an age, when in all other stations of life, she would neither have been permitted to mix, nor considered to have the power and capacity requisite for mixing in public affairs. We see the Queen of this country placed on a Throne which entails upon her all the awful responsibility of managing the affairs of this great and mighty Empire; and am I not right in anticipating at your hands that cordial, hearty, and enthusiastic support which if I know my fellow-countrymen aright, will never fail to rise from all parts of the kingdom, when it is called for in support of a Sovereign, and that Sovereign a female? Gentlemen, I shall not think it necessary by way of adding my feeble testimony to the correctness of that feeling to quote from orators anything in praise of the qualifications of her mind, or the beauty of her person. But I may say this much, and I have had opportunities of knowing the fact, that year after year her Majesty's intellect has developed itself in a way that has astonished even those about her; and there is not an individual who had access to her personally on the Throne, who was not struck with the extraordinary self-possession and the commanding tone which she assumed on taking the reins of Government into her hand, the expectation of which could hardly have been justified by any conception which might have been formed of a person so young, placed in a position so difficult. I will sum up, gentlemen, her qualities in two words; and if those do not come home to your hearts as well as to your understandings, no eloquent, no florid description of mine would answer that purpose—I believe her Majesty to be, in education, in mind, and in heart, a true, thorough Englishwoman. Gentlemen, it now only remains for me to propose the Address for your adoption, and afterwards to be presented by the High Sheriff.

VACCINATION.

To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Report of the National Vaccine Establishment presented to both Houses of Parliament.

MY LORD.—A considerable time has now elapsed since we reported to the department over which your Lordship presides, the successful labors of the National Vaccine Institution; and as notwithstanding the manifest proofs which we have already presented of the valuable protection which vaccination affords against the scourge of small-pox, yet from indolence or thoughtlessness, many still forbear altogether, or delay until too late to avail themselves of this great preventive, and others are induced by the acts of disreputable practitioners to continue to prefer inoculation, we think it necessary, therefore, to repeat in strong terms our sense of the advantages which the former has over the latter.

That vaccination has this superior merit, it might be a sufficient argument to convince the least considerate person, that if three hundred children be vaccinated, one will be susceptible of small-pox afterwards, whereas if 300 be inoculated, one will surely die.

To this argument we might add, that the annual loss of life by small-pox in the metropolis and within the bills of mortality only before vaccination was established exceeded 5000; whereas in the course of last year only 300 died of that distemper, and it is probable that even this mortality, however comparatively small, is owing to

the continued partial practice of inoculation, which is liable to disseminate far and wide its contagious influence, to the imminent danger of all who have not been protected by previous vaccination, or by having had the disease already.

And this consideration suggests to us a question, whether the introduction of inoculation into this country at the beginning of the last century was the public blessing which it claims to have been? We know that before the practice of it was brought from Constantinople the small-pox used to prevail epidemically now and then, and to occasion a great mortality when it did prevail; but there were intervals in which the disease was scarcely heard of; and we really believe that the loss of life occasioned by small-pox recurring after considerable intervals has been far exceeded by the accumulated mortality of successive years, in consequence of the disease being continually propagated through the practice of inoculation.

We have only to add, my Lord, that although we lament sincerely the mistaken judgment which prefers inoculation to vaccination, whether on the supposition, amongst other ill-founded notions of which we sometimes hear, that the original virtue of the vaccine virus has been worn out by time, or on any other equally ill-grounded opinion, we have the satisfaction of knowing that vaccination has made considerable progress since our last report, and that we have supplied lymph, not only to every part of this kingdom in the course of the last year, but to all the colonies also, and to many of the capitals of Europe.

HENRY HALFORD,
President of the Vaccine Board.
ASTLEY PASTON COOPER,
President of the College of Physicians.
J. A. PARIS,
Censor of the Royal College of Physicians.
CLEMENT HUE, Registrar.

For the Mississkoui Standard.
THE FIRE SIDE—No. 44.

But few I apprehend, will be disposed to regret the circumstance that my pen has been laid aside this week, when they come to read the following substitute. That the result which the writer has laboured to produce may be extensively realized is what we pray for, when we say, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.' That you who glance over these Numbers, and I who spend an evening every week to prepare them, together strive so to act in our lives as to have our conduct in accordance with the piety and benevolence of that holy prayer!

To all persons whose minds are imbued with christian principle, and feel desirous of promoting the best interests of mankind, the apathy which, in many parts of our country, prevails on the subject of maintaining the constant exercise of the public worship of Almighty God, not only by their liberal contribution for its support, but also by their regular personal attendance on its duties on the Lord's day, must be a matter of deep regret.

In the present day many who would be thought to lead exemplary lives are not ashamed to have their seats in the House of Prayer seen empty, week after week, for causes too slight to admit of either apology or justification. In the primitive times of Christianity, as we learn from ecclesiastical history, the practice of believers was very different. Of so great importance was the due maintenance of public worship then considered, that all persons who absented themselves, for three successive Sundays, unless they were hindered by sickness, or some other good reason, were declared excommunicated. Now this was as it should be. What pretence can any one have to the name of christian, who wilfully refuses, or neglects to acknowledge his allegiance to the King and Head of the Church, at those times when, and in those places where, he is commanded so to do by the Majesty of heaven? Or how can he be regarded as a friend of man, who is indifferent, whether an institution be upheld or not, which is essential to the temporal, to say nothing of the eternal happiness of mankind? Let us just consider what the state of society would be, if we had neither a public service of religion, nor a Sabbath.

Comparing the moral condition of our country with that of the ancient heathen world, and those regions on which the Sun of righteousness has not yet risen, our reason and experience must teach us that, without religion, insubordination to the law of God, vice and immorality, licentiousness and anarchy, hatred and malice, cruelty and revenge, would banish piety to God, and mutual kindness, charity and benevolence from the world. A proper state of moral feeling, and a spirit of benevolence, in communities, are produced & fostered only by the ordinances of christianity—the means by which God teaches those of the nations who obey him, to live soberly and righteously in the present world. Out of the heart of man nothing that is good, without the grace of God, proceeds. The word of Him that cannot lie declares that 'the imaginations of the thoughts of the hearts of men are only evil continually';—that out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies, '—idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, drunkenness, revellings, and such like, St. Matt. xv: 19. Gal. v: 20, 21. Now if God had not, in mercy, given to mankind a holy rule of life, and promised divine assistance to all, who, under a sense of their weakness, call upon him for help to destroy, or subdue the dreadful propensity of human nature to all manner of evil, who can tell what the state of the world would have been? Should we have seen, as we now behold, such astonishing efforts, on the part of benevolent christians, to evangelize the world, and to carry the blessings of civilization to the savage barbarian?... Christendom filled with institutions for the benefit of the poor, the diseased, the maimed and the blind? and the kind hand of charity so liberally dispensing relief to the poor and destitute? If we view these things, without prejudice, we cannot but acknowledge that unless God had vouchsafed to us the blessing of a true, benign religion, and the institutions of public worship to preserve religion in the world, by which the evil passions of human nature are subdued, and the heart sanctified and disposed to works of mercy, such works of faith, and labours of love never would have been seen or heard of.

Of late years, throughout the world, we know that the description of the Apostle applies to our own times, as much as it did to the men of any age or nation. 'This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy. Without natural affection, truce breakers, false-accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good. Traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God.' 2 Tim. iii: 1, 2, 3, 4. But to what is all this owing? Not surely to the mild and benevolent spirit of christianity, but to the imperfect manner in which it is received. Would christians, then, 'shine as lights in the world,' let them, as individuals, and families, and communities, faithfully and truly cultivate the duties of religion. And as religion, and the fear of God, cannot exist without public as well as private worship, let them be faithful and persevering in the performance of it, and of every other appointed duty. The genuine christian and he alone, is the real friend of mankind. We may talk of the benevolence of the man who is indifferent about the institutions of religion... we may talk of his zeal for public improvements, and allow that he does good in a worldly point of view, but in doing so, we leave all the good which can extend to eternity out of view. For according to the Bible, a zeal for improvements of any kind whatsoever, without love to God and man in the heart, is used merely as a cloak to hide selfishness, and to gain the applause of the world. For how can he who cherishes sin in his own bosom feel the least desire for the purity and holiness of others?

I therefore conclude that in order to be the friends of our race and of our country, it behoves every one to do all he can for the maintenance of the public worship of God, as well by contributing towards its support out of his substance, as by regular attendance at the House of Prayer, and an exemplary life of purity, holiness, and peace-making, in a world of strife.

C. P. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHTSBURG, OCT. 17, 1837.

Copies of an ADDRESS to the QUEEN, emanating from the Constitutional Association of Montreal, are left at the Stores of Messrs. O. J. and Levi Kemp, in this village, to receive the signatures of Her Majesty's subjects, & we trust that the names will be numerous.

Some additions have lately been made to the Executive Council of this Province, but whether for the better, or for the worse, we do not presume to know. We also understand that some additions are soon to be made to the Legislative Council. Additions made to either, under present circumstances, by a Government that does not stand high in the estimation of any class of people, can hardly be expected to give much satisfaction. We are not of those who grumble before we see a sufficient cause, but we should think that, while the leaders of the Assembly have declared again and again, that nothing short of an organic change will satisfy them, the Government might be convinced, long ere now, that more efficient measures were required. Promotions from their own body, and from their own origin, have never yet soothed either their pride or vanity. The reason is obvious. They want to become independent of the Mother Country. If this had not been the motive of their ambition, all the real grievances that can affect them might be removed without much trouble, as all would unite in seeking to remove them, and undoubtedly they would succeed. But when either a man or a community is determined not to be satisfied, do what you may, to conciliate the one or the other, half measures are useless. We need not, therefore, be surprised if the present, or proposed, additions to the respective Councils should fail, as similar measures have always done.

It is evident, from present appearances and present movements, that the leaders of the Assembly care not a fig for redress of pretended grievances. They are going too far to wish for any such thing. Their greatest grievance is dependence upon England, in any and every thing. Give them their own way. Deliver unto them the ship and all the loading. The want of the ship is the grievance. This has been declared in many of their speeches last summer, and indicated by their flags and banners. We know that already in the Coun-

ty of the Two Mountains, they are appointing their own magistrates, and organizing companies to be drilled and armed. If this be not as near rebellion, as rebellion can be approached before a blow is struck, or blood spilt, we would like to understand how rebellion is to be known. What measures may be in preparation to keep the peace of the country, we cannot tell, but we do think, we have cause to complain, that the Government, if we have any, should suffer itself to be despised & insulted with impunity. Thousands of public speeches have insulted the Government... rebellious flags are displayed, even in sight of the British flag. The loyal subjects of the Queen are told that before the year 1840 they shall be chased out of the Province; and yet men who are acting what used to be known and punished as treason, are in the enjoyment of a liberty unknown anywhere else in the world. The crime of treason, it seems, cannot be committed in Canada, and so, loyalty and obedience to the laws, are held up as a political superstition and disgrace. It is most strange that every measure, affecting the country, now adopted, by the present ministry, is evidently a rising in the scale from bad to worse. The plan, as understood, of informing all the Civil Servants of the Crown, with the exception of the Governor, Judges, &c. when this present payment is made to them, that, in future, they shall have to rely on the annual votes of open enemies, is past comprehension, on the supposition that any measure is in contemplation for the security of the loyal British subjects. Servants of the Crown put in this predicament, are thereby, drove to the conclusion, that disaffection to the Crown, and factious opposition to the Mother Country are the best policy—the only way of procuring their support. It never was, and never can be that any man can serve two hostile masters.

We are told, with bitter scoffs, that Government would act wisely if it were to purchase horses for light troops, that the means of speedy flight might be at hand, when the children of the soil, shall have risen upon them, with brand and spear! It is very likely, as the children have not yet arrived at the years of discretion, that they will begin children's play; but if they do, we would advise them to keep out of the way of men; and be sure never to stir a step, without the presence of the nose-pulled traitor at their head. It is well they do not talk of an immediate rising. Their great achievement is to be accomplished before 1840. We beg leave to tell the braggarts, that, in this country, there are a few stout hearts and strong hands; some who yet feel in their veins the impetuous flow of British blood; yea, and very many anglo-Americans, who will all unite, hand to hand, and shoulder to shoulder, to take good care that, if the Government of England prove recreant to itself, and so lose its power in Canada, the children of the soil, the frogs blowing themselves up to vie with the ox, shall never be the masters of the noble St. Lawrence. In the maintenance of their due allegiance to the British Crown, their numerical superiority, and its natural advantages, would continue to give them preponderance in Legislation; but if they throw off their allegiance, they may take a final, lasting farewell of their fancied greatness, and airy dreams. Where is the man in all the English part of Lower Canada, by either birth or descent from a British stock, direct from beyond the seas, or born in the Province, or even from the anglo-saxons of the States, estimable for any moral worth, or weight of substance, that will join gothic barbarism, to rivet feudal chains upon us, to lash to the chariot wheels of a man whose ambition it is to be a despotic tyrant, who has no other use for the people, but to make of them a ladder? The materiel to compose an army for the dark-soul of the tyrant is not in the Townships, but abundance to defend our rights against his machinations, when the time comes —

The following is the answer returned by his Excellency the Governor in Chief to the deputation which waited on him from a number of gentlemen proposing to form a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Quebec.

'I request you, Gentlemen, to acquaint the Petitioners who, through you, tender their services to her Majesty, by desiring to be enrolled as a Volunteer Corps, that although I must decline to accede to their proposal, yet I derive much satisfaction from the assurance conveyed by the tenor of their Petition, that, in the event of any extraordinary municipal aid being required I can rely with confidence upon their loyalty and their attachment to the principles of good order for any assistance that may be necessary to support the Laws, and preserve public tranquility; and I feel

persuaded that the good sense and reflection of the Petitioners will at once supply reasons of sufficient weight to secure their concurrence in the soundness of the conclusion at which I have arrived.'

Castle St. Lewis,
Quebec, 7th Oct., 1837.

Scarcity of Wives.—There is said to be a greater pressure for young ladies for wives at Chicago, than there is for money. We hope the market will be relieved ere long, by importations from the better supplied districts.

Married.
At Berkshire, Vt., on the 11th instant, by James C. Stone, Esq. Mr. Lucius Hawley, of Cambridge, to Miss Unice Bradley, of the former place.
The printer would acknowledge having received a liberal portion of the wedding loaf, and in return tender the parties his thanks, and best wishes for their prosperity through life.

Died.
At St. Armand East, on the 12th instant, after a short and severe illness, Rev. Homer Smith, aged 55 years. He has left a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and an affectionate father; society, a worthy member, and the Church of Christ a beloved Elder and brother.
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.—Com.
Printers in Vt. and N. Y. are requested, &c.

Notice.

The Members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of Mississkoui & Rouville, are hereby notified that the sum of TEN PER CENT, upon each and every premium Note dated previous to 23d July last, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company, within thirty days from the date hereof, according to the 17th Sec. of the Act, authorizing the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in this Province.

By order of the Directors,
C. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
Phillipsburg, October 17, 1837. V3 27-3w
The following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:
ANTHONY RHODES,
A. CHAPMAN,
J. SELBY,
ABEL ADAMS,
HIRAM COREY,
LAUNSON FORD,
P. P. RUSSELL,
W. W. SMITH,
C. ROBERTS. V3 27-1w

The Annual Report of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Mississkoui & Rouville.

That during the year from the first Monday in Oct. 1836, to the first Monday in Oct. 1837, there have been issued policies to the number of 49

That the amount insured on property is \$7,756, 6, 4

That the sum of the Premium Notes taken on the said amount is 554, 14, 7 1/2

That the sum of 4 per cent on the said amount of Notes is \$22, 3, 9

Incidental expenses paid to Directors, Printing &c. 7, 1, 5

Balance in the treasury, 1st October, 1836, 41, 1, 3

Balance in the treasury, 1st October, 1837, 56, 3, 7

The number of policies issued up to this date, 221

The whole amount of property insured is 36,362, 1, 4

Of which there has been cancelled up to 1st October, 1836, \$45, 16, 8

Cancelled this year, 749, 6, 8

previous to the fire, 151, 10, 0

Cancelled since the fire, 337, 0, 0 1, 283, 13, 4

Policy No. 201 not yet taken from the office, 235, 078, 8, 0

The premium Notes now in force amount to 2,317, 18, 7 1/2

Total amt of Receipts, L55, 4, 5 1/2

Total amt of Expenses L39, 0, 10

The only loss that has come to the knowledge of the Board, is the one of Messrs. Allen & Krans, amounting to the sum of \$252, 13, 2.

All which is submitted by the Directors.

C. ROBERTS, Secretary

Phillipsburg, October 2, 1837.

Full Cloth For Sale.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand at his Factory, a good assortment of

Full Cloths & Flannels,

of almost all colors, which he offers for sale very low for CASH, Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase a good article, will do well to call and examine both quality and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

OMIE LAGRANGE. V3-57f

St. Armand, Oct. 16, 1837.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.-20 2m.

St. Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Sale by Auction.

ON Monday the 30th inst. at ten of the clock in the forenoon, will commence the Public Sale by auction of all the moveable effects belonging to the succession of the late Simon P. LeBlanc, for Cash down. Place of auction at the Notarial and Registry office.

Frelightsburg, 14th, Oct., 1837.

To Let,

FOR one year, and possession given on the first of April next, the

Farm &

situated at Churchville, in the Township of Dun-

ham, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late Captain John Church, jr. and consort, being the same farm and buildings now under lease to and occupied by Mr. A. BARNEY. The use and occupancy of the aforesaid premises will be sold to the highest bidder at

Tavern Stand,

Public Auction,

at Churchville, on Saturday the 20th day of Oct. instant, at two o'clock afternoon, and the person Leasing the same will be bound to give good and sufficient security for payment of rent, and that no waste or deterioration takes place, and also to keep a respectable House of Public entertainment. Terms to be made known at the time and place of sale, or on application to either of the undersigned at any time previous.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors

S. WOOD, & Tutors.

Churchville, 4th October, 1837. V3 26-2w

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their

Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian

Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices.

As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad, NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant,

and until further notice.

From Montreal, 9 o'clock, A. M.

From Laprairie, 10 o'clock, A. M.

From St. Johns, 10 o'clock, A. M.

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From Laprairie, 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE IDEA OF A PERFECT WIFE.

Burke, the great English Statesman, used repeatedly to declare that every care vanished the moment he entered his own house. He wrote the following beautiful descriptive prose paper, 'The idea of a perfect wife,' which he presented to Mrs. B. one morning, on the anniversary of their marriage, delicately heading the paper as below, leaving her to fill out the blank.

'The Character of Mrs. —'

'I mean to give you my idea of a woman. If it at all answers an original, I shall be pleased, for if such a person as I would describe really exist, she must be far superior to my description, and such as I must love too well to be able to paint as I ought.'

'She is handsome, but it is beauty not arising from features, from complexion, or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not from these she touches the heart: it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility, which a face cannot express, that forms her beauty.'

'She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight; it grows on you every moment; and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first.'

'Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue.'

'Her features are not exactly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved; for it is never animated.'

'Her stature is not tall; she is made to be the admiration of every body, but the happiness of one.'

'She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.'

'There is often more of the coquette shown in an affected plainness than in tawdry finery. She is always clean, without preciseness or affection. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness that softens the features without discomposing them. She is usually grave.'

'Her smiles are inexpressible.'

'Her voice is a low soft music; not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage... you must come close to hear it.'

'To describe her body, describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, but in the goodness of the choice she makes. She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do.'

'She discovers the right or wrong of things not by reasoning, but sagacity... most women, and many good ones, have a closeness and something selfish in their dispositions; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the more cautious in the distribution.'

'No person of so few years can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge.'

'Her politeness seems rather to flow from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on that subject, and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding and those who do not.'

'She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships, which, as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the hours of romantic friendship are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years.'

'As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on any body, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill praises, for every thing violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition, and the evenness of her virtue.'

'She has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre.'

'She has such virtue as makes us value the truly great of our own sex; she has all the winning graces that makes us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful of hers.'

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome,
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Pottou.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Sells, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. Hogle, Executor.

St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm

&

New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Missiskoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line, which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Pottou, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.
J. CLARK, J. BALCH, Proprietors.
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, Agents.
H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, Agents.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorized Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

July 18th, 1837. V3-14

SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Iron, Nails,

Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT, a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Asbes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings, adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Sherry attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11c.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea

25 do. H. S. do

15 do. Souchang do

10 do. Hyson do

25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes, Saunders Caven-

dish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Mats Capia,

2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,

2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1836. V2-355

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1A

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S

MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles' soar, above the ken of man, nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjuncts... a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic... graphic delineations of men and manners... free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance, but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

LADIES' AMERICAN MAG-

AZINE.

THE Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the increasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book,' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the 'American Ladies' Magazine,' a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous & accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interest and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Among others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor,

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz,

Mrs. E. F. Ellett,

Miss Leslie,

Miss H. F. Gould,

Miss C. E. Gooch,

Miss L. M. Medina,

R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D.

Joseph R. Chandler,

Morton M. Michael,

Robert T. Conrad,

Alexander Mimsbury, A. M.,

H. E. Hale,

E. Burke Fisher,

N. C. Brooks, A. M.,

William E. Burton,
Willis Gaylord Clark,
Joseph C. Neal,
B. B. Thatcher,
R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe; and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given; and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for D.5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for D.5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 1/2 dts.
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News, D.5
Lady's Book, Saturday News and Sketch Book, for D.5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for D.5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, D.5

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given you books wings, and they have flown to the remotest parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the seclusion, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period, for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the